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*DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*

- |                                  |    |                               |   |
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| <input type="checkbox"/>         | L5 | Haefliger D N.in.             | 1 |
| <i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i> |    |                               |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>         | L4 | Krahenbuhl Jean-Pierre.in.    | 7 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>         | L3 | Haefliger Denise Nardelli.in. | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>         | L2 | 6458368.pn.                   | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/>         | L1 | 6251406.pn.                   | 1 |

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L5: Entry 1 of 1

File: DWPI

Jun 17, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-240817

DERWENT-WEEK: 200440

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TITLE: Attenuated strain of bacterium expressing papilloma virus major capsid protein - useful, e.g. in vaccines for prevention of papilloma infections and related cancers, and for detecting specific antibodies

INVENTOR: KRAEHENBUHL, J; HAEFLIGER, D N

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996GB-0021091 (October 9, 1996)

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PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>US 20040115212 A1</u>	June 17, 2004		000	A61K039/00
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>WO 9815631 A1</u>	April 16, 1998	E	041	C12N015/37
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>AU 9745668 A</u>	May 5, 1998		000	C12N015/37
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>EP 932683 A1</u>	August 4, 1999	E	000	C12N015/37
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>BR 9711881 A</u>	January 18, 2000		000	C12N015/37
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>MX 9903286 A1</u>	January 1, 2000		000	C12N015/37
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>AU 730733 B</u>	March 15, 2001		000	C12N015/37
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>JP 2001506844 W</u>	May 29, 2001		039	C12N001/21
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>US 6251406 B1</u>	June 26, 2001		000	A61K039/112
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>US 20010029043 A1</u>	October 11, 2001		000	C12Q001/70
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>US 20020025328 A1</u>	February 28, 2002		000	C12Q001/70
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>US 6458368 B1</u>	October 1, 2002		000	A61K039/112

INT-CL (IPC): A01 N 63/00; A61 K 31/70; A61 K 39/00; A61 K 39/02; A61 K 39/112; A61 K 39/12; A61 K 39/38; A61 P 31/20; A61 P 35/00; C07 H 21/04; C07 K 14/025; C12 N 1/20; C12 N 1/21; C12 N 15/09; C12 N 15/37; C12 N 15/62; C12 N 15/70; C12 N 15/74; C12 Q 1/70; G01 N 33/53; G01 N 33/569; G01 N 33/574; C12 N 1/21; C12 R 1:42; C12 N 1/21; C12 R 1:42; C12 N 1/21; C12 R 1:42

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6251406B

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Attenuated strain of a prokaryotic microorganism (A), transformed with nucleic acid (I) encoding papilloma virus (PV) major capsid protein (II), is new. (II) assembles

in (A) to form virus-like particles (VLP).

USE - (A) are useful in the preparation of therapeutic and vaccines (claimed), particularly mucosal, to prevent or treat PV infections or related cancers of the anogenital tract (especially the cervix). VLP's are also used, when immobilised, for detecting antibodies specific for PV (claimed). VLP's induce a human PV (HPV)-specific, conformation-dependent and neutralising antibody response in serum and genital secretions, and also induce cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) able to kill cells already infected with HPV. (A) are administered to the oral, nasal, rectal or genital mucosa.

ADVANTAGE - Properly assembled VLP, essential for antibody induction can now be produced in attenuated bacteria.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

US 6458368B

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Attenuated strain of a prokaryotic microorganism (A), transformed with nucleic acid (I) encoding papilloma virus (PV) major capsid protein (II), is new. (II) assembles in (A) to form virus-like particles (VLP).

USE - (A) are useful in the preparation of therapeutic and vaccines (claimed), particularly mucosal, to prevent or treat PV infections or related cancers of the anogenital tract (especially the cervix). VLP's are also used, when immobilised, for detecting antibodies specific for PV (claimed). VLP's induce a human PV (HPV)-specific, conformation-dependent and neutralising antibody response in serum and genital secretions, and also induce cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) able to kill cells already infected with HPV. (A) are administered to the oral, nasal, rectal or genital mucosa.

ADVANTAGE - Properly assembled VLP, essential for antibody induction can now be produced in attenuated bacteria.

Attenuated strain of a prokaryotic microorganism (A), transformed with nucleic acid (I) encoding papilloma virus (PV) major capsid protein (II), is new. (II) assembles in (A) to form virus-like particles (VLP).

USE - (A) are useful in the preparation of therapeutic and vaccines (claimed), particularly mucosal, to prevent or treat PV infections or related cancers of the anogenital tract (especially the cervix). VLP's are also used, when immobilised, for detecting antibodies specific for PV (claimed). VLP's induce a human PV (HPV)-specific, conformation-dependent and neutralising antibody response in serum and genital secretions, and also induce cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) able to kill cells already infected with HPV. (A) are administered to the oral, nasal, rectal or genital mucosa.

ADVANTAGE - Properly assembled VLP, essential for antibody induction can now be produced in attenuated bacteria.

US20010029043A

Attenuated strain of a prokaryotic microorganism (A), transformed with nucleic acid (I) encoding papilloma virus (PV) major capsid protein (II), is new. (II) assembles in (A) to form virus-like particles (VLP).

USE - (A) are useful in the preparation of therapeutic and vaccines (claimed), particularly mucosal, to prevent or treat PV infections or related cancers of the

anogenital tract (especially the cervix). VLP's are also used, when immobilised, for detecting antibodies specific for PV (claimed). VLP's induce a human PV (HPV)-specific, conformation-dependent and neutralising antibody response in serum and genital secretions, and also induce cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) able to kill cells already infected with HPV. (A) are administered to the oral, nasal, rectal or genital mucosa.

ADVANTAGE - Properly assembled VLP, essential for antibody induction can now be produced in attenuated bacteria.

US20020025328A

Attenuated strain of a prokaryotic microorganism (A), transformed with nucleic acid (I) encoding papilloma virus (PV) major capsid protein (II), is new. (II) assembles in (A) to form virus-like particles (VLP).

USE - (A) are useful in the preparation of therapeutic and vaccines (claimed), particularly mucosal, to prevent or treat PV infections or related cancers of the anogenital tract (especially the cervix). VLP's are also used, when immobilised, for detecting antibodies specific for PV (claimed). VLP's induce a human PV (HPV)-specific, conformation-dependent and neutralising antibody response in serum and genital secretions, and also induce cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) able to kill cells already infected with HPV. (A) are administered to the oral, nasal, rectal or genital mucosa.

ADVANTAGE - Properly assembled VLP, essential for antibody induction can now be produced in attenuated bacteria.

WO 9815631A

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 6251406B

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS: Attenuated strain of a prokaryotic microorganism (A), transformed with nucleic acid (I) encoding papilloma virus (PV) major capsid protein (II), is new. (II) assembles in (A) to form virus-like particles (VLP). USE - (A) are useful in the preparation of therapeutic and vaccines (claimed), particularly mucosal, to prevent or treat PV infections or related cancers of the anogenital tract (especially the cervix). VLP's are also used, when immobilised, for detecting antibodies specific for PV (claimed). VLP's induce a human PV (HPV)-specific, conformation-dependent and neutralising antibody response in serum and genital secretions, and also induce cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) able to kill cells already infected with HPV. (A) are administered to the oral, nasal, rectal or genital mucosa. ADVANTAGE - Properly assembled VLP, essential for antibody induction can now be produced in attenuated bacteria. US 6458368B Attenuated strain of a prokaryotic microorganism (A), transformed with nucleic acid (I) encoding papilloma virus (PV) major capsid protein (II), is new. (II) assembles in (A) to form virus-like particles (VLP). USE - (A) are useful in the preparation of therapeutic and vaccines (claimed), particularly mucosal, to prevent or treat PV infections or related cancers of the anogenital tract (especially the cervix). VLP's are also used, when immobilised, for detecting antibodies specific for PV (claimed). VLP's induce a human PV (HPV)-specific, conformation-dependent and neutralising antibody response in serum and genital secretions, and also induce cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) able to kill cells already infected with HPV. (A) are administered to the oral, nasal, rectal or genital mucosa. ADVANTAGE - Properly assembled VLP, essential for antibody induction can now be produced in attenuated bacteria. US20010029043A Attenuated strain of a prokaryotic microorganism (A), transformed with nucleic acid (I) encoding papilloma virus (PV) major capsid protein (II), is new. (II) assembles in (A) to form virus-like particles (VLP). USE - (A) are useful in the preparation of therapeutic and vaccines (claimed), particularly mucosal, to prevent or treat PV infections or related cancers of the